

July 2021

Volume 24, Issue 07

## Upcoming Meetings

**ZOOM scheduled for Apr-Sept. In-person remains unknown due to COVID-19 restrictions.** Zoom dates: July 7, Aug 4, Sept 1, →Oct, Nov, Dec

Doors open at 6:00 p.m., meeting starts 7 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. N0B 2K0.

## 2021 Annual Membership Fee:

Regular \$10  
Couple \$12  
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5  
Under 14 Free

## Membership / Treasurer Contact:

c/o: Scott Douglas, 273 Mill St. E., Acton, On. L7J 1J7,  
Ph: (519) 853-3812,

E-mail:  
sdouglas333@gmail.com

## Guelph Saturday Coin Show Dates:

**Note: 2021 show dates are tentative re COVID-19 restrictions.**

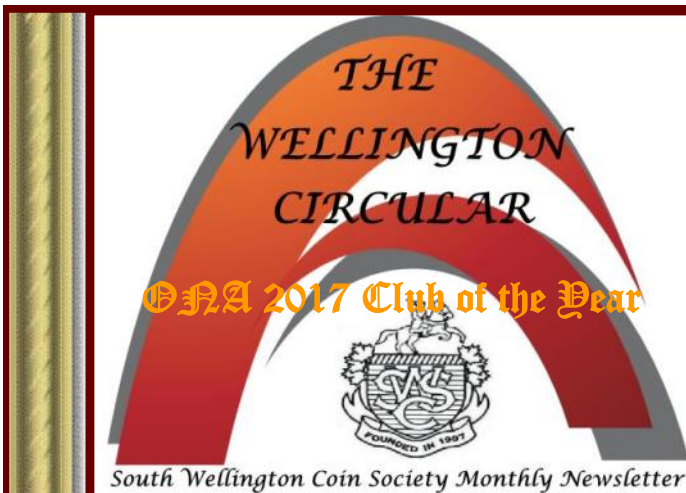
2021-September 25th

2022-April 23rd  
2022-September 24th

Are you attending?

☒ **YES, I WILL BE THERE**

☐ **NO**



## NEXT MEETING DATE:

**ZOOM Wed.**  
**July 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

## GUEST SPEAKER:

**Howard R. Engel,**  
**Topic: Bert Koper,**  
**Canadian Numismatist**

## IMPORTANT MESSAGE

For our July 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021, meeting, we have **Howard E. Engel**, presenting **Bert Koper (1899-1963) of Winnipeg: A Canadian Numismatic Pioneer, Tragic Hero and Archetype**. He recently gave this presentation during the Spring 2021 NNP Virtual Educational Symposium.

*Bert Koper (1899-1963), a Dutch immigrant to Winnipeg, almost single-handedly kept the torch of organized numismatics burning in Canada through the dark years of the Depression and World War II. His Park Coin Shop, Canadian Numismatic Art Society, and subsequent Canadian Coin Club Society (fl. 1935-1951) filled the gap between the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal's demise in 1934 and the Canadian Numismatic Association's birth in Ottawa in 1950. Numismatic literature aficionados collect his publications; his enthusiasm inspires collectors today. He nearly succeeded in organizing a nation-wide numismatics association. Koper burned out, but he passed the Canadian numismatic torch to the RCNA. He is Engel's local example of an unsung numismatist whose contribution to the hobby is worthy of research. You may find such numismatists in your own backyard.*

**Howard R. Engel** recently retired, 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2019, as Library Technician from Red River College after nearly 15 years' service there and more than 32 years in the library field. In the spring of 2019, Howard purchased *Richard Stockley Books Specializing in Numismatic & Philatelic Literature*. Howard has been active in his local club, the Manitoba Coin Club since 2013 when he re-entered the hobby after a 38-year hiatus thanks to a RCM print ad for "Canada's first gold coins" in a special issue of *Maclean's Magazine* featuring the election of Pope Francis.



Howard is a Life Member of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society (WPS) and maintains memberships in the American Numismatic Association (ANA), the Canadian Centennial Collectors Club (CCCC), Canadian Association of Token Collectors (CATC) and the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (RCNA). Howard collects numismatics (whether Canadian decimal, tokens, medallions, paper money, literature) and philately (mostly covers, postal history and literature) related to the numismatic and philatelic history of his hometown and province,



South Wellington  
Coin Society **founded**  
**in 1997**



# South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

i.e., Winnipeg and Manitoba. He also considers himself a "67 collector", that is of Canadian Confederation memorabilia, whether numismatic, philatelic, or bibliographic, regardless of the specific anniversary (e.g. 50th, 60th, 100th, 125th, 150th, etc.). He has a soft spot for this area of collecting since he began to collect in Canada's centennial year, 1967 when his father Roland gave him some of his travel change.

**Our virtual meetings are OPEN to ALL SWCS Members, Members of Other Coin Clubs, and Guests.** Upcoming Zoom™ meetings include **Michael Souza** (Aug 4, Topic: *Coins & Tokens of Hawaii*). We are inviting presenters for our Sep-Dec 2021 meetings. Please contact **Scott Douglas** by email [sdouglas333@gmail.com](mailto:sdouglas333@gmail.com) or phone 519-853-3812, if you would like to give a presentation.

**Scott Douglas** shared: "There were 10 members and 7 guests who attended the three-plus-hour SWCS Zoom meeting on June 2, 2021. The evening was filled with a wealth of numismatic information as each presenter shared their knowledge on a topic of collecting that is special to them."

"Guest presenter **Kelly Finnegan**, an American, made comment on the fact that he enjoyed the enthusiastic thirst for knowledge displayed by us 'Canucks'. Thank you, Kelly. We appreciate you sharing your expertise with us."

"**James Williston** presented part 2 of his PowerPoint on *Encased Coins*. He was backed up by **Kelly Finnegan**, owner of **Penny Press Mint**, who gave a presentation on *How the Encased Tokens are Made*. It was a very enlightening evening as both presentations were very interesting, informative, and very well presented. An enthusiastic conversation followed each presentation."

"**Brent Mackie** gave an impromptu presentation on *Counterfeit Toonies*, which was also well received and elicited many questions. Brent's pursuit of the counterfeits, and an attempt to make sense of and catalogue as there are many varieties of these toonies (Canadian 2-dollar coins), is admirable."

**Mike Hollingshead** shared, "Regarding **SWCS Fall Guelph Coin Show**, I'll reserve judgement for a few more weeks. If the Provincial vaccination numbers get moving in the better coverage ranges maybe we should go ahead, if it would be legal to do so."



## Finished Token

The encased coin is removed and inspected for strike and alignment. The pieces are checked frequently to make sure that the dies have not rotated, are still aligned, and that nothing has collected on them (like grease or glue from the rings) that will cause blemishes to persist.

Now comes the part where you sit attentively in front of a press for several hours making sure that you don't damage the dies or your fingers.

(If you smash your finger with a 75-ton press it can't be fixed!) My wife smashed her finger to the point of splitting it open like a sausage, but did not break any bones. Luckily she didn't panic and reversed the process in time.

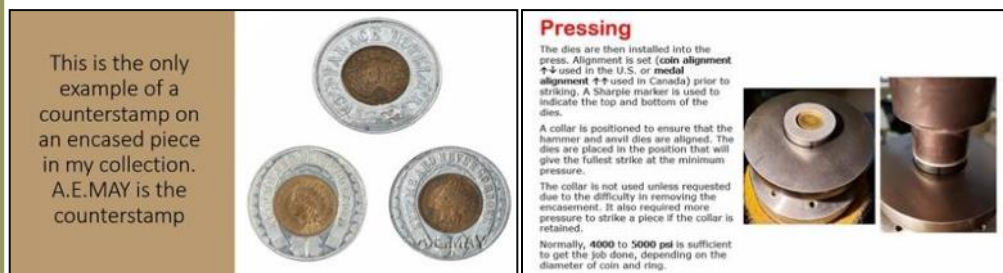
If prepared and used properly, a die will last 10s if not 100s of thousands of strikes.



## Miscellaneous Encasements Something for Everyone!



←↑ These Zoom screenshots are courtesy of **Scott Douglas**.



Congratulations **Scott E. Douglas** on being recognized for 60 years of excellence in serving the global numismatic community.

Your contributions are many, over and above what were listed in the article June 2021 *Canadian Coin News* article by **Michael S. Turrini**.



## How to Join Our Virtual Meetings

NOTE: THIS INFORMATION IS THE SAME FOR ALL OUR ZOOM™ MEETINGS!

Time: 06:30 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

**NEXT MEETING →** Jul 7, 2021 06:30 PM — Howard R. Engel will present *Bert Koper (1899-1963) of Winnipeg: A Canadian Numismatic Pioneer, Tragic Hero and Archetype*

Aug 4, 2021 06:30 PM — Michael Souza will present *Coins & Tokens of Hawaii*

September-December 2021 — to be advised

Please download and import the following iCalendar (.ics) files to your calendar system.

Monthly: [https://zoom.us/meeting/tJAvfumpqTwsG9BCI1lpTV-yX\\_Or2fjg5mR/ics?icsToken=98tyKuCsrdlqG90SthiDRowlAlr4c-vwtmZdjfp\\_vx00DzBnVE7vDt19HaAtFtLX](https://zoom.us/join/https://zoom.us/meeting/tJAvfumpqTwsG9BCI1lpTV-yX_Or2fjg5mR/ics?icsToken=98tyKuCsrdlqG90SthiDRowlAlr4c-vwtmZdjfp_vx00DzBnVE7vDt19HaAtFtLX)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/94290177614>

Meeting ID: 942 9017 7614

Passcode: 423996

One tap mobile

+16475580588,,94290177614#,,,,,0#,,423996# Canada

+17789072071,,94290177614#,,,,,0#,,423996# Canada

Dial by your location

**+1 647 558 0588 Canada – the 647 area code numbers are what most SWCS Members and Guests would use**  
**+1 647 374 4685 Canada**

+1 778 907 2071 Canada (British Columbia)

+1 204 272 7920 Canada (Manitoba)

+1 438 809 7799 Canada (Quebec)

+1 587 328 1099 Canada (Alberta)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington D.C.)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

Meeting ID: 942 9017 7614

Passcode: 423996

Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/j/aeHGMSTH>



## How to Launch Zoom from your COMPUTER

1. Launch the **Zoom** app on your computer.
2. Now, press the Join a Meeting button from the default screen.
3. A pop-up screen will appear that will ask you to enter the Meeting ID or the Personal Link Name to join in a meeting. ...
4. You'll now need to press the Join button from the screen to join the meeting.

## Newsletter Editor

**Judy Blackman, FONA, KStE**

E-mail:  
**jblackman@rogers.com**

Send pictures in jpg,  
files in doc, xls, pdf,  
wpd, or email body.



Articles for the upcoming  
newsletters are due to the Editor  
by no later than one week  
following the last Club meeting  
(usually before the 10th).

Advertising space will be  
accommodated where space is  
available.

**SWCS:**  
Was founded in March 1997.



This medal was issued 2015.

**SWCS is recipient of  
BOTH RCNA Club of  
Year and Newsletter of  
Year Awards.**



## South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

### SWCS EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2021—June 30, 2024 (3 yrs.)**

#### Board of Directors (elected)

*(sets officers' guidelines, but not involved in day-to-day operations EXCEPT responsible for ALL education programs and looks after ALL contracts for venues and insurance)*

Chairman / Director: **Scott Douglas**, FRCNA, FONA, FCNRS, GKStE

Directors: **Peter Becker, Ernie Blair, Garry George, John Semedo, Lowell Wierstra**  
(ljwierstra@rogers.com, **519-824-6534**)

#### Officers (elected)

*(run the day-to-day operations)*

President: **Scott Douglas**, sdouglas333@gmail.com, **519-853-3812**  
*(also is club archivist, historian, and looks after medals)*

Past-President: **John Semedo**, johnsemedo99@gmail.com, **519-821-6379**

Vice-President: **Mike Hollingshead**, FONA, cholling@uoguelph.ca, **519-823-2646**

Treasurer: **Scott Douglas**  
*(includes all revenues generated from membership dues, meetings, and shows; and looks after advertising)*

Secretary: **Judy Blackman**, FONA, KStE, jblackman@rogers.com  
*(includes flyers, other club notices, newsletters since Oct 5 2011, public website liaison, private website webmaster)*

Newsletter / Flyer Distribution: **Linda Blair**

#### Other Non-Elected IMPORTANT Club Roles

ALL Multi-Media Needs & Photographer: **John Semedo**

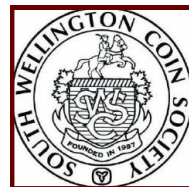
ALL Draws and Membership Meeting Notes: **John Semedo** and **Mike Hollingshead**

Show Bourse: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Lowell Wierstra**  
Social Media Show Advertising: **Andrew Fedora**

Auction Chairman: **Lowell Wierstra**  
Auctioneers: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Scott Douglas**  
Auction Runners: available executive and other members.

Meeting Room Set-up and Clean-up:  
**All members present**

**TEAMWORK  
MAKES THE  
DREAM  
WORK**





## New Zealand Early History

[Sources: Wikipedia for Educational Purposes Only and New Zealand Railroad Association]

This ornate invitation card shows a New Zealand soldier dressed for the South African War, a preoccupation of the time the invitation was produced. The British Coat of Arms is at top centre. The card features vignettes of Wellington Harbour, Lyttelton Harbour, Auckland Harbour, and Port Chalmers Harbour all crowded with sailing ships. The inset portraits are of Their Majesties, and figures of a European soldier and a Maori chief. There are two varieties of this card — each differs slightly, one having been printed with slightly larger, heavier dots of colour, giving a darker overall effect (easily studied through a strong magnifying glass). This card was exhibited in "Petone Days: Photographs by Percy Godber 1900-1920. Inscriptions: Recto—bottom left—W S D Schmidt Des; Recto—bottom right—Litho. By the Brett Printing Co. Ltd. Auckland.



The card reads:

*VISIT OF / THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES / THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK / TO NEW ZEALAND / HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS FOR NEW ZEALAND / request the honor of the presence of / Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Goldie / to witness the Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone / of the NEW RAILWAY OFFICES by / THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES AT WELLINGTON, / on Thursday, 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1901.*

[Schmidt, William Shaw Diedrich, 1870-1968: Visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to New Zealand for the laying of the foundation stone of the new railway offices, Wellington, 20th June, 1901, Brett Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Reference Ephemeris-C-ROYAL-1901-01, Lithograph image 280-x360 mm is courtesy of Alexander Turnbull Library, NZ]

Lounge area inside the royal train carriage which was used during the Duke of Cornwall and York's 1901 visit. It shows a gas fireplace, flounced curtains, leather chairs and other furnishings. [Silver gelatin print 16.5 x 21.5 cm PACOLL-8496 courtesy of Alexander Turnbull Library, NZ] ↓



Wellington street, decorated with an archway and lined with military troops for the 1901 visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The Maori words 'Ma te atua korua e atawhai' on the archway, mean 'God bless you both'. [Original black and white photo courtesy of Alexander Turnbull Library, NZ] →





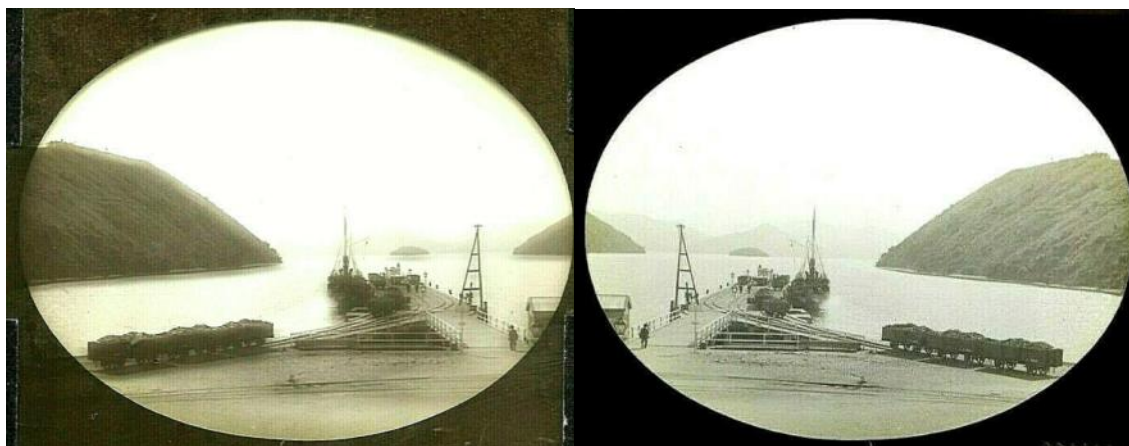
## South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997



← GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OFFICES, WELLINGTON, N.Z., with early 1900s trolley-bus coming down the street. [Image courtesy of Alexander Turnbull Library, NZ]

As the 1860s drew to a close gold production fell and wool prices slipped. One solution to the boom-bust nature of New Zealand's economy was to develop the national infrastructure. The Colonial Treasurer, Julius Vogel, believed that New Zealand could only grow if it was able to attract people and capital. In 1870 he embarked upon a massive loans-funded programme of public works which invested heavily in railways and roads. Government assisted immigration schemes also saw the settler population double during the 1870s to around 500,000. The railway system was a critical component towards connecting all areas of New Zealand as one community.

Improved internal communications increased the sense that New Zealand was a single nation rather than a collection of separate settlements. The provincial governments that had been established in the 1850s were abolished in 1876 and national politics began to assume greater importance. Complementing this increasingly singular political vision was the conviction that New Zealand's future prosperity lay in the conversion of bush to farmland. There was an acceptance that the government had a responsibility in helping settlers realize their dreams and access to land became an important part of the political agenda. This was more than a matter of self-sufficiency. Owning land was an obvious sign of success. Railway systems were important for the farmers and mining company in transporting their minerals, stock and crops to market in a timely manner.



*Rail Road Wharf Queen Charlotte Sound New Zealand MAGIC LANTERN GLASS SLIDES*

New Zealand Railway Charges 3 mm stamps used 1925-1959 with stenciling in black and no watermarks: (I.B.) NZR 1/- (Invercargill); (I.B.) NZR 1/6 (Auckland); (I.B.) NZR 6D. (Wellington Central); (I.B.) NZR 9D. (WN CBO, Wellington); and a wider but shorter Charge, a NZR Newspaper One Penny stamp. →



## Attractive Portugal Republic Historic Gold Proof Coins

[Images and information courtesy of **Heritage Auctions**, [www.ha.com](http://www.ha.com), March 25, 2021, Signature Sale 3096]

*Discovery of the Azores* 100 Escudos 1989-INCM PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM#648b, Fr-164, Mintage 5,495: the watery fields support a frosted sailing vessel on this commemorative issue celebrating the 550<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Portugal's discovery and settlement of the Azores (AGW 0.7075 oz.). →



← *Dividing up the World* 200 Escudos 1994-INCM PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM#672b, Fr-176, Mintage 3,000: celebrating Portugal's navigation and exploration endeavours, this pristine representative boasts depictions of South America and Africa, where early navigators traveled (AGW 0.8019 oz).

*Discovery of India* 200 Escudos 1998-INCM PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM#712b, Fr-193, Mintage 5,000: an issue struck for the 500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Portugal's exploration of India, exhibiting a coastal map of India against Vasco da Gama's ship on a virtually flawless planchet (AGW 0.8016 oz.). →



← *Brazil—Ship* 200 Escudos 1999-INCM PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#718b, Fr-196, Mintage 1,000: Struck on the cusp of the 500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Portugal's claim on Brazil, this piece exhibits native tribesmen and a Portuguese sailing vessel (AGW 0.8016 oz.).

*Diogo Cão* 100 Escudos 1987-INCM PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#641b, Fr-160, Mintage 5,387: a commemorative issue celebrating the golden age of Portuguese discoveries, specifically the famed explorer Diogo Cão, who was the first European to navigate the West African coast near Gabon (AGW 0.7075 oz.). →



← *Discovery of Madeira* 100 Escudos 1989-INCM PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#647b, Fr-163, Mintage 2,996: denoting the discovery of the archipelago of Madeira, this commemorating issue features the Santa Maria at full sail (AGW 0.7075 oz.).

*Espingarda* 200 Escudos 1993-INCM PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#666b, Fr-171, Mintage 7,000: commemorating the Portuguese introduction of Espingarda to the Japanese in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, this coin aptly depicts a cavalry, rifleman with a flawless strike and fresh surfaces (AGW 0.8019 oz.). →





## South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

**Arte Namban 200 Escudos 1993-INCM PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#668b, Fr-173, Mintage 7,000:** this issue depicts figures artistically rendered in the Japanese Nanban style that was heavily influenced by centuries of contact with Europeans, primarily Portuguese traders. A visually interesting piece with watery fields (AGW 0.8019 oz.). →



← **Enviados Daimios Kiushu 200 Escudos 1993-INCM PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#667b, Fr-172, Mintage 7,000:** struck to commemorate an early Japanese mission to Europe, this interesting issue depicts the four Jesuit noble children that took part in the 8-year journey (AGW 0.8019 oz.).



**Tanegashima—Site of the First Portuguese Landing in Japan 200 Escudos 1993-INCM PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#665b, Fr-170, Mintage 7,000:** celebrating the 450th Anniversary of Portuguese contact with Japan, this issue displays a wonderful frosted ship sighting Tanegashima in 1543 (AGE 0.8019 oz.). →



← **Solor & Timor Islands 200 Escudos 1995-INCM PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC KM#683b, Fr-180, Mintage 4,000:** this issue was struck to commemorate the Portuguese discovery of the islands of Solor and Timor in 1515 (AGW 0.8019 oz.).



## Pair of French Fleet Attacked Mogador 1844 Medallions



*The Attack of Mogador by the French Fleet*  
Public Domain, artist Serkis Diranian  
(Armenian, 1854-1918)



**Legend:** 'FR . PH . L . M . FERD . D'ORLÉANS PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.' Reverse: Inscription, in twelve lines, 'LA FLOTTE FRANÇAISE ATTAQUE MOGADOR LE 15 AOUT 1844. ELLE ÉCRASE LA VILLE ET SES BATTERIES ET PREND POSSESSION DE L'ILE ET DU PORT. S . A . R . LE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, COMMANDANT L'EXPÉDITION.' (The French fleet attacked Mogador 15 August 1844, bombarded the town and its batteries and took possession of the island and the harbour.) Public Domain image of a silvered-bronze version of the medallion, is courtesy of Royal Museums Greenwich (London, UK). ↑



← **France 1844 S. A. R. Admiral François Ferdinand d'Orléans Prince De Joinville à Mogador (1818-1900) in uniform and order (Ultra High Relief) — Capture of Mogador (Morocco) 52 mm bronze medallion. French Artist-Engraver-Sculptor-Medallist: Valentin Maurice Borrel of France (Montataire, France, 1804 - 1882, Chevilly-Larue, France) (bottom of bust on obverse reads "BORREL F". Image courtesy of CAC April 11, 2021, Sunday Unique Sale.**



## Holland & Butler Token (Working Strike)



\* HOLLAND & BUTLER \* / OIL • COLOR / & / GLASS / MERCHANTS / 28 & 30 VICTORIA STREET AUCKLAND

IMPORTERS / OF / PAPERHANGINGS / GILT MOULDINGS / GLASS SHADES/ & / PAINTERS MATERIALS

The above 34 mm diameter, 14.11 g, plain edge, copper One Penny / 1d token (ref. KM#Tn32) was minted by Stokes & Martin, Melbourne, Australia. It was issued by Holland & Butler, Auckland, 1872-1875. The business ceased to operate in 1895. The tokens was demonetized in New Zealand 25 March 1897. There is another variety of this token that has only 30 Victoria Street not 28 & 30 Victoria. The above image is courtesy of McArthur Bequest Collection transferred to the National Gallery of Victoria in 1976.



### PAPERHANGINGS.

**HOLLAND & BUTLER**  
Have Just Opened, ex Oxford, their first Shipment of  
new Patterns for  
**1874 AND 1875, \***

Comprising—  
Paperhangings for Drawing-rooms  
Paperhangings for Dining-rooms  
Paperhangings for Sitting-rooms  
Paperhangings for Bed-rooms  
Paperhangings for Halls  
Panel Decorations, very handsome.  
**CALL AND SEE THEM!**

**HOLLAND & BUTLER**  
Have also received per City of Auckland,  
**50,000 FEET**

Gilt Mouldings for Picture Frames  
Stained Mouldings for Picture Frames  
Gilt Mouldings for Room Decorations  
The quality of which has never been equalled in  
Auckland  
**CALL AND SEE THEM!**

White Lead, Oils, Colors, Turps, Varnishes, Brushes,  
Scrim, Gold Leaf, Artist's Materials, Photo Glass,  
Window Glass, both plain and ornamental.  
In fact everything required in the painting trade is  
to be had at

**HOLLAND & BUTLER'S,**  
**OIL, COLOR, AND GLASS MERCHANTS,**  
**PICTURE FRAME MAKERS, &c.,**  
**28, AND 30, VICTORIA-STREET,**

The business merchandise included: picture frame making and moulding, artistic painter supplies (oils, colors, turps, varnishes, brushes, gold leaf, etc.), paperhangings, photo, and window glass and shades.

Little information could be found outside of advertisements, as to the name “Holland & Butler’s” as the ad shows, or “Holland & Butler” as the token shows. It is possible the Butler relates to one or more of the immigrant Butler brothers (William, Joseph, and Osmond) who migrated from England to New Zealand in 1871, and worked as labourers, gold miners and bridge builders before opening up a sawmill operation at Kokiri in 1892. Osmond set up a second sawmill and steel rail tramway at Gladstone from 1898 to 1911. William and Joseph tendered for timber removal from the Tokatoka Swamp at Naumal, Dargeville District in 1899 and shifted operations in 1901, noting the government built tramway there. William and Joseph tendered for bush land on the West Coast near Hokitika in 1907 and set up a sawmilling operation with the new mill at Ruatapu (West Coast, South Island, NZ) — a very modern mill including accommodations and amenities, the locomotives and tramway used there, operations in Christchurch from 1923 (versus the 1880s steam and horse trams), rebuilding the mill in 1955, looking for gold at Ruatapu in 1933, and then changes in ownership as time went on. [Source: *New Zealand railway observer*, v.75, n6, n.353: p.245-253] The only information on Holland was found about his great—great-grandson, who was a painter and wallpaperer, and who filed for bankruptcy in 1964.

## Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan Introduces New Denomination Notes

The Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan (<https://cbu.uz/en/>) announced two new denomination banknotes will be released June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The new notes are a 42 x 69 mm 2000 sum (UZS2,000.1) note, and a 147 x 69 mm 20000 sum (UZS20,000.1) note. This series of notes has the theme “The Great Silk Road”. The 2000 sum note features the Bukhara Arch (Fortress), built in 1 Century BCE, rebuilt in the IX; X and XVI Centuries in the front of the note, and ruins of the ancient city of Poikend on the back of the note. The 20000 sum note features the Fourth Century



## South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997



“Qo'YqirilganQal'a” monument in the present Republic of Karakalpakstan, an autonomous republic within Uzbekistan on the front of the note, with pottery on the back of the note.

[Public Domain images below.]



The CBU has issued sum notes in these values: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 since 1994, removing them from circulation March 1, 2020 for all except the 50 and 100 were removed July 1, 2019. The 200 was 1997 until July 1, 2020; and the 500 was 1999 until July 1, 2020.



These sum notes are still in circulation: 1000 since 2001, 5000 since 2013, 10000 since 2017, 50000 since 2017, and the 100000 since 2019.



The note changes demonstrate the rapid growth of hyperinflation in the country. This is on top of the hyperinflation experienced in the 1990s with increases in the 1000 percentile.



Islam Karimov's iron-fisted rule of Uzbekistan lasted from the late 1980s until his death in 2016. Karimov never reformed the highly subsidized Soviet-era command economy. He was succeeded by former Prime Minister and current President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who initially committed to policy continuity but more recently has demonstrated some willingness to reform.



Uzbekistan is dry and landlocked, and approximately 9 percent of the land is cultivated in irrigated river valleys. More than 50 percent of the population now lives in urbanized areas. Uzbekistan is the world's fifth-largest exporter and



## South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

seventh-largest producer of cotton, but unsound cultivation practices have degraded the land and depleted water supplies. The economy also relies on exports of natural gas and gold.

All agricultural land is owned by the state, but in 2020, a new law allowed for the privatization of non-agricultural land plots. Ownership of real property is generally respected, but enforcement of property rights is tenuous because of widespread corruption. The judicial system is independent, but government interference and corruption are common. Graft and bribery are common in the bureaucracy, and corruption is pervasive.

The top individual income tax rate is 22 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 7.5 percent. The overall tax burden equals 14.8 percent of total domestic income. Other taxes include value-added and property taxes. Government spending has amounted to 25.9 percent of total output (GDP) over the past three years, and budget surpluses have averaged 1.2 percent of GDP. Public debt is equivalent to 29.3 percent of GDP.

Uzbekistan has increased the rights of minority shareholders and their role in major corporate decisions. Ownership and control structures have been clarified, and corporate transparency has been enhanced. The value added per worker has risen. According to the IMF, government subsidies were forecast to consume 0.3 percent of GDP in 2020.

Uzbekistan has four preferential trade agreements in force. The simple average tariff rate is 14.8 percent, and layers of nontariff barriers further hamper trade. Uzbekistan is not a member of the World Trade Organization. Measures to improve the investment environment, including simplification of the privatization process and the easing of foreign currency controls, have been adopted. The high cost of financing reduces development dynamism.

### Zambia 1000 Kwacha Proof Coin



Zambia - 1000 Kwacha silver proof commemorative coin. Reverse shows a Silver Jubilee scene from 1977, with inscriptions "Elizabeth and Philip", the dates "1947" and "1997", and the denomination "1000 Kwacha". Gold cameo showing a crown and the year "1977". Obverse shows the Zambian Coat of Arms with the inscription "Zambia" and the date "1997". Specifications - diameter 38.61 mm, weight 28.28 g, .925 sterling silver. 22-kt gold cameo. Issue limit of 30,000. Contains Certificate of Authenticity. Also contains separate leaflet giving details of coin. Issued by the Royal Mint in 1997 to commemorate the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II and Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (10 June 1921– 9 April 2021). With the passing this spring of Philip, the couple missed celebrating their 74th Wedding Anniversary later this year.

This coin caught my attention because a well-known reputable dealer had it a sale with regular price as \$2,790.00 on sale for \$2,650.50. It's just didn't feel right, so in researching it, every other dealer and online listings and auctions searched showed this same coin being sold for \$24.95-\$50 (max. USD), and in overseas listings for £25. The dealer's staff person was immediately notified to review the listing as it appears a decimal place was put in the wrong spot.

[Wikipedia for Educational Purposes] In the summer of 1946, Philip asked the King for his daughter's hand in marriage. The King granted his request, provided that any formal engagement be delayed until Elizabeth's 21st birthday the following April. By March 1947, Philip had abandoned his Greek and Danish royal titles, had adopted the surname Mountbatten from his mother's family, and had become a naturalized British subject. The engagement was announced to the public on 10 July 1947. The day before the wedding, King George VI bestowed the style of *Royal Highness* on Philip and, on the morning of the wedding, 20 November 1947, he was made the Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth, and Baron Greenwich of Greenwich in the County of London. Consequently, being already a Knight of the Garter, between 19 and 20 November 1947 he bore the unusual style Lieutenant His Royal Highness Sir Philip Mountbatten, and is so described in the Letters Patent of 20 November 1947. In April 2009, Philip became the longest-serving British royal consort. He became the oldest-ever male British royal in February 2013 and the third-longest-lived member of the British royal family (following Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, and Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother) in April 2019. Philip died of "old age" on the morning of 9 April 2021 at Windsor Castle, aged 99, two months before his 100th birthday.

## Carlos I of Portugal 100 Réis Coin



The King Carlos I 1891 Portugal 100 Réis silver (.917) Kingdom Decimal reeded-edge coin weighs 2.5g (ASW: .0737 oz), and has a diameter of 20 mm (ref. KM#535). The obverse legend reads: CARLOS I REI DE PORTUGAL <> 1891 <> and the reverse states: 100 RÊIS. The engraver for both sides is Valancio Alves (who puts a V below the bust as his mintmark).

The 1891 has a mintage of 700,000; the 1892 only 270,000; 1893 1,050,000; and 1898 655,000. The 1894 was a very short series, with an unknown mintage but a mintage that is significantly lower than the 1892.

Now the 1894 is the most sought after, and even an XF is \$350USD. The other years mentioned here an XF range from \$48-\$85, with the higher being the 1892 low mintage year. These prices are based on the Heritage Auction sales records and NGC population reports. Note, 100 Réis = 1 Tostão (100).

[Source: Wikipedia for Educational Purposes Only] Carlos I was married to Princess Amélie of Orléans in 1886. She was a daughter of Philippe, Count of Paris, and Princess Marie Isabelle of Orléans. Their children were: Luís Filipe, Prince Royal of Portugal (1887–1908); Infanta Maria Ana of Braganza (1888); and Manuel II, King of Portugal between 1908 and 1910 (1889–1932).

Carlos became King on 19 October 1889. After the 1890 British Ultimatum, a series of treaties were signed with the United Kingdom. One signed in August 1890 defined colonial borders along the Zambezi and Congo rivers, whereas another signed on 14 October 1899 confirmed colonial treaties dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. These treaties stabilized the political balance in Africa, ending Portuguese claims of sovereignty on the *Pink Map*, a geographical conception of how Portuguese colonies would appear on a map if the territory between the coastal colonies of Angola and Mozambique could be connected with territory in central Africa. These central African territories were became part of the British Empire, with the Portuguese concession become a source of national resentment in the country. Domestically, Portugal declared bankruptcy twice – on 14 June 1892, then again on 10 May 1902 – causing industrial disturbances, socialist and republican antagonism and press criticism of the monarchy. Carlos responded by appointing João Franco as Prime Minister and subsequently accepting parliament's dissolution.

On 1 February 1908, the Royal Family returned to Lisbon from the Ducal Palace of Vila Viçosa in Alentejo, where they had spent part of the hunting season during the winter. They travelled by train to Barreiro and, from there, they took a steamer to cross the Tagus River and disembarked at Cais do Sodré in central Lisbon. On their way to the Royal Palace, the open carriage with Carlos I and his family passed through the Terreiro do Paço fronting on the river. In spite of recent political unrest there was no military escort. While crossing the square at dusk, shots were fired from amongst the sparse crowd, by two republican activists: Alfredo Luís da Costa and Manuel Buíça.

Buíça, a former army sergeant and sharpshooter, fired five shots from a rifle hidden under his long overcoat. The King died immediately, his heir Luís Filipe was mortally wounded and Prince Manuel was hit in the arm. The Queen alone escaped injury. The two assassins were killed on the spot by police; an innocent bystander Joao da Costa, was also shot dead in the confusion. The Royal Carriage turned into the nearby Navy Arsenal, where, about twenty minutes later, Prince Luís Filipe died. Several days later, the younger son, Prince Manuel, was proclaimed King of Portugal. He was to be the last of the Braganza-Saxe-Coburg and Gotha dynasty and the final king of Portugal. Dom Carlos I (28 September 1863 – 1 February 1908), known as the Diplomat and the Martyr, was the King of Portugal from 1889 until his assassination in 1908. He was the first Portuguese king to die a violent death since King Sebastian in 1578.



← Portugal issued this Carlos I 1900 100 Réis into circulation, as the first year of copper-nickel coinage. The diameter is 22.5 mm, the weight 2.5g, and it has a reeded edge.



## 1869 DWI 10-CENT COIN

This is an 1859 Danish West Indies (DWI) 10-cent coin.



Obverse, features head right of ruler Frederick VII—King of Denmark, and reads: (Crown mintmark) FREDERIK VII KONGE AF DANMARK • 1859

Reverse, features leafy plant, and reads: DANSK VEST INDISK MONT \* 10 CENTS —

This silver coin (.625) weighs 3.485 g (ASW: 0.07 oz), has a 21 mm diameter and is 1 mm thick with a reeded edge. Only the “c” series with a grade of at least MS60 has any true market value, with a range of \$375-\$450 USD per NGC population reports. The coin was issued 1859-1862 into circulation, and is reference KM#66. It was struck by the Danish West Indies Mint. In 1859 there was 250,000 struck and then in 1862 another 140,000 were struck. The coin has a symmetrical crown mark just to the left of the “10” on the reverse.



← It's interesting that the 1859 3-cent coin does not have the symmetrical crown mark on it anywhere, but has a star on both sides of the year, and similar to the 10-cent has a pair of stars at the bottom of the portrait on the obverse but no year on the obverse.

The 1859 5-cent coin does have the crown to the left and a star to the right of the denomination just the 10-cent does. It also has the pair of stars at the bottom of the portrait on the obverse and the year like the 10-cent. →



← Frederick VII (Frederik Carl Christian) (6 October 1808 – 15 November 1863) was King of Denmark from 1848 to 1863. He was the last Danish monarch of the older Royal branch of the House of Oldenburg and the last king of Denmark to rule as an absolute monarch.

## 2016 1000 FRANCS CFA “EGYPTIAN RELIC SERIES—HORUS”



This Brilliant Uncirculated silver 2016 rimless coin was manufactured by the Scottsdale Mint. The edges of the coin feature decorative chisel-like markings to add to the “relic” effect.

The obverse features the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Chad with these words:

2 TROY OZ. / REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD / .999 FINE SILVER /  
UNITE TRAVAIL PROGRES / 2016 / 1000 FRANCS CFA

The reverse features an ancient Egyptian relief of Horus holding a staff. Horus was the Egyptian sky god. He was most often depicted as a falcon or a man with a falcon head. The coin's diameter is 40 mm, 4.8 mm thick, and 2 troy oz. fine silver (.999). The worldwide mintage is 50,000. the coin was shipped in a special collector's box featuring the “eye of Horus”. This coin is the second release in the Egyptian Relic Series and follows the King Tut silver round, released in the same year.



*Horus the Younger* is a familiar ancient Egyptian god. He has become one of the most commonly used symbols of Egypt, seen on Egyptian airplanes, hotels, and restaurants throughout the country. Horus is the son of Osiris and Isis, the divine child of the holy family triad. He is one of many gods associated with the falcon. His name means “he who is above” and “he who is distant”. The falcon had been worshipped from earliest times as a cosmic deity whose body represents the heavens and whose eyes represent the sun and the moon. Horus is often depicted as a falcon wearing a crown with a cobra or Double Crown of Egypt. The hooded cobra (Uraeus), which the gods and pharaohs wore on their foreheads, symbolizes light and royalty. It is there to protect the person from harm.

When Horus was an infant, his father was killed by Osiris's brother Seth. To keep her son from being harmed, Isis hid Horus in the marshland of the Nile, where she protected him from the poisonous snakes, scorpions, crocodiles and wild animals. As he grew up, he learned to ward off danger and became strong enough to fight Seth and claim his rightful inheritance, the throne of Egypt. As a result, Horus is associated with the title of Kingship, the personification of divine and regal power. Kings believed they were descended from Horus, who was considered to be the first divine King of Egypt.

## ANCIENT GREEK Æ ARROWHEAD

Below are an ancient Greek Black Sea region bronze Æ arrowheads Proto-money, Ancient Numismatic Enterprise (ANE) Certified c. 500-300BC. There are multiple varieties of arrowheads — leaf-shaped, trefoil and triangular cast ‘arrowheads’ of varying length, a few broken or pierced. The Milesian colonies of Olbia, Borysthenes, Istros, Odessos, and Apollonia, founded on the western Black sea coast in the 7th century BC, were once the central points of exchange and trade between the Greeks and local Scythian and Thracian populations.

This exchange prompted the introduction of pre-monetary items: the ubiquitous ‘dolphins’ and the scarcer ‘arrowheads’ and ‘wheel-coins’, all cast in copper. These pieces remained in circulation in the west Pontic area for about two centuries, until being finally replaced by struck coinage.

